



## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

### FY 2015 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

#### 1. PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1. NAME OF THE PROJECT: Biodiversity, livelihoods, and governance in the Loreto and Manu-Tambopata Landscapes

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH)

AGREEMENT/CONTRACT: 9/30/2011 to 9/29/2016

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1.3. PRIME PARTNER: Wildlife Conservation Society

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## 1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), together with the Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) and the Fondo de las Américas del Perú (FONDAM), proposes to conserve biodiversity, secure rural livelihoods and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in two of the most ecologically important landscapes of the Peruvian Andean Amazon: Manu-Tambopata (encompassing Puno, Cusco, and Madre de Dios; MT) and Loreto (LOR). We will also scale-up the landscape conservation approach to strengthen the national and regional protected area (PA) systems. In addition to the three Loreto and Manu-Tambopata Consortium (LMT) partners, the project will draw on the expertise of diverse associate organizations, including Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF), Amazon Conservation Association (ACA) and Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ProNaturaleza).

We will scale-up the significant progress made during ICAA1 and the work done by the Consortium during ICAA2 in Peru and Bolivia prior to the expulsion of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) from the country on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013, to new areas within the Manu-Tambopata landscape, and to an entirely new landscape – Loreto. The Consortium will scale up its impact on forests and biodiversity conservation even further by promoting the adoption of an adaptive management approach at the protected area system level, reaching the Peruvian National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE), and two critical Regional Conservation Systems: Loreto and Puno. The Consortium will achieve three main goals: 1) Loreto Landscape Managed Sustainably; 2) Manu-Tambopata Landscape Managed Sustainably; and 3) Strengthened Protected Area Systems. These results will be achieved by implementing five strategies: 1) Securing land and resource-use rights and coordinating effective governance systems; 2) Expanding the use of market mechanisms for conservation and sustained poverty alleviation; 3) Building natural resource governance skills and experience; 4) Building strong and effective constituencies for conservation; and 5) scaling-up landscape conservation to the system level by improving effective management of national and regional protected area systems.

Conservation investment at the landscape scale is ecologically meaningful and integrates action across multiple land management zones and jurisdictions. However, working at this scale requires developing a common vision and congruent land management plans across local, regional and often national levels; it requires scientific data and analyses at the ecosystem-level; requires both public and private sector (market-based) sources of financial support to sustain management practices over the long-term; and it requires improving policies and strengthening natural resource governance systems. Through the five proposed strategies, the LMT consortium, under WCS's leadership, will address these challenges.

## 2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

### 2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

#### 2.1.1 IR1 - Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably

As per the APS and Cooperative Agreement, LMT focuses on ICAA's Intermediate Result 1 (IR1) "Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably". Under IR1, we seek to secure sustainable management of two of the most biodiverse and ecologically important landscapes of the Andean Amazon, LOR and MT. Nevertheless, some of our work in those landscapes is reported under IR2, IR3 and IR4 as it is also related to natural resource governance and the use of economic incentive for conservation, as well as a better understanding of environmental issues.

During FY15, we improved management of 4,168,743 hectares of significance for biodiversity and natural resources in the Peruvian Andes Amazon, and completed 51 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations (PLARs) to help secure lands under conservation management. To do this, we combined many strategies aimed at a variety of key stakeholders, including working with national and sub-national protected area (PA) authorities to strengthen their management, supporting the consolidation and legitimization of land tenure rights and management of private conservation areas (ACPs) for *ribereño* and indigenous communities, and one conservation concession. In addition, we strengthened natural resource use governance initiatives at the national and landscape level and supported sustainable natural resource use and tourism and agriculture initiatives that seek to improve local livelihoods.

Our support during FY15 to **PA management** includes a series of actions at various spatial scales: national, subnational and at the landscape. At the **national level**, technical assistance during FY15 revolved around three main themes: (a) planning of AP under an adaptive management approach; b) monitoring of AP effectiveness and c) use of spatial monitoring tools.

As part of the implementation of the adaptive management approach in PAs, the final draft of a manual for the development of management plans was designed with SERNANP staff and awaits formal approval from SERNANP. Based on these guidelines, Machupicchu National Sanctuary (MNS) and Bahuaja Sonene National Park (BSNP) have updated their management plans. To continue with this adaptive approach, we supported the development of integrated monitoring systems of the Manu National Park (MNP) that include the information gathered in the camera trap campaign carried out between July and November 2014. The monitoring information served to generate conclusions and recommendations to improve the management of the PA. For the upcoming monitoring report, we explored the use of occupancy models as an innovative method for measuring conservation status of key wildlife species (conservation targets), as opposed to the use of abundance and distribution indicators. Occupancy models have shown so far to provide unbiased and robust indicators of the conservation status of certain species (*Tapirus terrestris*, *Pecari tajacu*, *Ateles chamek* and *Lagothrix cana*). Moreover, occupancy models could be used to evaluate the impact of threats and thus provide valuable information for the effective management of the PA. Specifically in this quarter, we

completed 2 workshops to train the MNP parkguards in data collection using the occupancy protocols previously developed for the AP.

Concerning our support to SERNANP on the implementation of spatially explicit tools for the effective management of PAs with an adaptive management approach, we supported the implementation of SMART in the SINANPE. In order to implement SMART, we advised SERNANP on standardizing surveillance and control terminologies and concepts. Moreover, with WCS support, SERNANP revised its control and surveillance strategy and developed a new approach named “ámbitos controlados.” This approach defines a “controlled areas” as a geographic area with no additional effects of threats on biodiversity to the existing ones. This approach will help SERNANP measure protected areas control and surveillance effectiveness for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management.

Furthermore, we continue with the implementation of SMART in 4 of the 5 designated pilot PA (Manu National Park, Machupicchu National Sanctuary, Tambopata National Reserve and Matsés National Reserve). Pilot PA that have more progress in the implementation of this tool (Lachay National Reserve and Manu National Park) are using SMART results in the decision making processes, therefore: a) addressing surveillance and control actions in places with major threats, b) developing strategies to face these treats, and c) programming patrols in places where information is still unavailable. Additionally WCS supported training events on SMART for 14 PA, 5 other NGOs and held a workshop to exchange lessons learned regarding the implementation of this tool.

At the landscape level, LMT supports management of national and regional PA, as well as Private Conservation Areas (PCA) and Conservation Concessions (CC) supporting control and monitoring actions, the development of management tools and the capacity building of local staff.

In the **LOR landscape**, we supported the creation, management and capacity building of national and regional AP and private conservation areas. Regarding the national PA, and in coordination with our efforts at the national level, we supported the design of the Matsés National Reserve (MNR) monitoring plan through permanent technical advice to build staff capacities to collect and manage spatialized information and prepare reports using the SMART tool and therefore to better inform SERNANP headquarters in Lima. 11 park rangers have now the appropriate capacities to collect data on human activities and resource management in the area. As a result of this training-in-practice, guidelines for patrolling of the MNR were designed, tested and improved and now they have standardized patrol formats.

Regarding regional PA, we continue our work in Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Communal Regional Conservation Area (TTCRCA), where 14 local leaders continue the recording of hunting data in the communities of Diamante, San Pedro, El Chino and Buena Vista that will be analyzed in light of the results we produced on the population status using occupancy models. Also, LMT has provided technical and legal advice for the consolidation of three private conservation areas ‘Aurora’, ‘Sabalillo’ and ‘Fundo Rosita’ all of them in an advance stage of the procedure, having met all the requirements for their recognition as Private Conservation Areas by MINAM.

In the **MT landscape**, SERNANP approved the 2015– 2019 Management Plan of the BSNP, updated with our support. Also, the Management Committee of the BSNP is now strengthened, with a renewed Executive Committee and the conformation of thematic groups, as stated in the new guidelines of SERNANP. It should be noted that the new management plan was approved without changes in the zoning, although this should be done in a subsequent process. In that sense, and in coordination with the Head of the PNBS, we will continue our support to the systematization and analysis of the situation with illegal settlers in the Colorado sector, to assist in conflict management and subsequent zoning adjustment.

In Madre de Dios, LMT has provided technical and legal advice for the creation of three private conservation areas: ‘Botafogo’, ‘Inversiones TPL’ y ‘Ebio Kiabamene’, the first two are in an advance stage of the procedure, so are expected to be recognized as PCA before the end of the year, the last one however has been hindered by an error in one of the documents of the community title. To complement this process, we held two dialogue activities in Madre de Dios on the topic of PCA. The first one allowed representative of the Madre de Dios Regional Government, PCA holders and other civil society organizations to discuss the new directive on the establishment and management of PCA and the possible synergies between PCA, conservation priorities in the region and other conservation instruments. A second event allowed us to present and discuss with PCA holders the different environmental crimes that threaten PCAs in the Madre de Dios region.

During FY15 LMT’s direct support to the largest conservation concession in Peru, Los Amigos (LACC) allowed the completion of 58 fluvial and terrestrial patrols within and in the perimeter of the concession. These control & vigilance activities gave rise to evidence of presence of illegal timber loggers inside LACC and illegal miners in the perimeter of the area. Based on these worrisome findings, patrols will be intensified in the upcoming months, particularly in the areas with presence of illegal timber logging. LMT’s support was also directed to monitoring natural resources inside LACC that resulted in 66 phenology monitoring events of 300 timber trees and 57 events of wildlife presence recording.

In MT this year, the Regional Government of Puno (GORE Puno) approved the Action Plan for the Regional Biodiversity Strategy of Puno. This plan was the result of a broad participatory process that managed to reconcile the regional goals, with national goals (as established in the National Biodiversity Strategy) and global goals (as established in the AICHI goals of the CBD), while also balance the Andean and Amazonian approach with clearly identified and feasible to monitor indicators.

With our support the GORE Puno concludes the process of definition of Puno’s Priority Sites for Conservation. 18 priority sites have been identified, 9 in the Andean and 9 in the Amazon region, which includes 12.65% of Puno (931,212.67 ha). These priority sites are the base of the Regional Conservation System and are articulated to the Regional Conservation Strategy and its Action Plan strengthening environmental governance in the region. A major result of this process is the proposal of a connectivity network that includes the priority areas, the BSNP, PAs in Bolivia, and other conservation initiatives in Cusco.

Actions to improve local livelihoods and strengthen natural resource use governance in the LOR and MT landscapes are reported under IR2 and IR3.

### **2.1.2 IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes**

Some of the activities and outcomes of LMT that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 also contribute to IR2. Main achievements for FY15 under IR2 represent contributions to strengthen the governance for sustainable natural resource management (fisheries in Loreto, Brazil nuts in Madre de Dios); to improve citizen participation and co-management of PA, to support regional and local governments regarding sound environmental and development planning, to address impacts of ill-planned infrastructure on licensing processes of infrastructure projects.

Debates about the regulation law for **fisheries** management (ROP) in the Peruvian Amazon continues and the proposal to update current regulation, submitted by the six Amazonian regional offices of fisheries (DIREPROs), received comments from the Ministry of Production. Last August 2015 the Ministry of Production met DIREPROs and requested to submit a technical briefing justifying four major observed points to the amend proposal: (i) the continuation of Fisheries Management Programs (PROMAPES) for fishermen groups or communities, (ii) the legal status of community surveillance committees (COLOVIPES), (iii) the exclusion of arawana and stingray from the list of protected species, and (iv) the utilization of living fish species as food for aquaculture or any other agroforestry related activity. DIREPROs organized themselves as the Amazon Council for the Amazonian Aquaculture Development (CADAP) in order to develop a consensus response to PRODUCE. During the last quarter of FY15 LMT supported CADAP both technically and financially and recommended CADAP members to guide the response to the Ministry of Production on the basis of a river basin approach, that is: given that fisheries are supported mainly by migratory species, the administration of fishing resources in the Peruvian Amazon needs to be based on a close coordination among DIREPROs since critical habitats that maintain fish productivity are located at different sites within this large region that, is politically administrated by different DIREPRO offices.

LMT has also participated in the Freshwater Chapter of the National Commission for Peru's Biological Diversity (CONADIB) in charge of developing the National Strategy of Wetlands. This platform proposes to promote the completion of current legal instruments to develop a participatory administration of freshwater resources, the identification of priority sites in freshwater environments, and the recognition of migratory and threatened fish species in Peruvian freshwater environments. We have shared scientific information about migratory fish species and their spawning grounds at Andean-Amazon headwaters, and the urgency to include concepts of wetland, waters and basins as key elements to develop an improved fisheries management in the continental aquatic environments.

In order to strengthen the governance for sustainable **Brazil nuts** management in Madre de Dios, LMT participated in the activation of the Brazil nut roundtable of Madre de Dios, which purpose is that private and public organizations work in an articulated manner to achieve the development of the value chain of this Amazonian nut. Also, in the Management Committee of the BSNP, an interest group is working on Brazil nuts issues inside the Park following SERNANP's new regulations regarding the conformation of MCs.

In LOR, LMT supported the conformation of the MNR **Management Committee** according to the new structure proposed by SERNANP that incorporates coordinators of interest groups and of sectors. In July 2015 the new executive commission and the new regulation of sessions and functions were approved by SERNANP. We also continued the strengthening of the TTCRCA Management Committee (MC), facilitating an auto-evaluate the performance of the MC and supporting the development of a new regulation of sessions and functions. With our support, on September 2015, a general assembly took place, where the new executive committee was elected and the new regulation of meetings and functions was approved.

Based on the experience of the MC of the TTCRCA, GOREL has agreed to incorporate some legal modification to make more feasible the co-management of RCAs with specific functions in the future Regional Environmental Authority of Loreto. These modifications consider the simplification of administrative procedures, and that PROCREL exercises control and monitoring of forest resources and wildlife in the buffer zone of RCA in coordination with the regional forestry authority.

At a **sub-national level**, the Puno Regional Government (GOREPUNO) approved the Action Plan for the Puno Regional Biodiversity Strategy (PRBS) with Regional Ordinance N°004-2015-GRP-CRP. This important policy reconciles regional (Puno) goals with national (as established in the National Biological Diversity Strategy) and global goals (Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011– 2020, in contribution to the Aichi Targets established under the Convention of Biological Diversity). The PRBS Action Plan is the result of an evidence-based, highly participatory process supported by LMT, and includes, for the first time, a balanced perspective of the Amazonian and Andean portions of Puno, as well as clear indicators which can actually be monitored to inform decision making in the Puno region.

Our support to the **local governments** in MT continued, the Concerted Development Plan of Municipality of San Pedro de Putina Punco is completed and waiting for its formal approval; in the meantime, we are doing an assessment of the Municipality capacities regarding environmental issues to support the implementation of this plan.

Although change in the administration of the Tambopata province didn't allow us to move forward with the Investment Public Project for the Inambari Basin Municipalities Association (MMCI), we continue our support to the MMCI, and in the last meeting of the Directive Council of the MMCI, the President and General Management of the MMCI was elected; during this meeting the work plan for the last quarter of the year was approved. Now that both municipalities have the appropriate budget, the Formulator Project Unit for the MMCI is ready to be registered under the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

To address **impacts of ill-planned infrastructure**, in early fiscal year 2015, during the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP20), MINAM announced the approval of the Guidelines for Environmental Compensation with the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment by Ministerial Resolution. Thereafter, we continue the debate regarding the implementation of tools for biodiversity offsets, and in March 2015 organized a workshop aimed at GOREMAD and the civil society to discuss the implementation of this tool. On the other hand, in May 2015, Law no. 30327 was approved; this Law promotes investments for economic growth and sustainable development in areas of highest social exclusion. It includes the creation of the instrument named “Global Environmental Certification” (GEC) that merges into a single administrative process the review and approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and 14 additional required permits associated with water, timber, and other resources. LMT reviewed and provided opinions during the elaboration of this law.

LMT has supported capacity building of the National Environmental Certification Service (SENACE), to ensure high quality assessment. To do this LMT organized two workshops on technical and legal aspects of the hydrocarbon sector and an experience exchange with the Environmental Evaluation Service (SEA) of Chile in February, and three workshops to share experiences between SENACE and the National Authority of Environmental Licenses (ANLA) of Colombia in August, 2015. At the same time, LMT in coordination with MINAM, IDB and in collaboration with CSF and FT established the priorities for strengthening SENACE identifying challenges, gaps and priorities that SENACE will face for the effective implementation of the environmental compensation and EIA System. As a result, it is proposed improvement in four main components: i) policies and legal framework, ii) institutional, administrative, technical and financial mechanisms, iii) framework for ecosystems and biodiversity, baselines, spatial modelling scenarios, and tools for environmental impact assessment, application of mitigation hierarchy and compensation plans, and iv) capacity building and awareness raising, including initiatives at international scales.

In MT landscape, LMT has conducted a regional event “Environmental management and institutions” (August, 2015) to strengthening capacities and clarify functions in environmental matters of officials of regional and local authorities of Cusco and Madre de Dios. Additionally, we conducted two meetings in Madre de Dios (September, 2015) with regional and local authorities to discuss the proposed law “Model of Regulation of Environmental Oversight” put under consultation by the Agency of Environmental Assessment and Oversight (OEFA). Product of both meetings contributions and comments were systematized and sent to OEFA on September 2015.

LMT also presented to MINAM a legal analysis regarding monitoring of deforestation and degradation of the Peruvian forests and the identification of adjustments needed in the legal and institutional framework to consolidate the Monitoring System of Forest Cover and the National Strategy of Forest and Climate Change.

Also, LMT organized two workshops with the Environmental Prosecutor Authority to discuss the current governance situation in Peru and the problems still to be resolved as well as the



application of the abbreviated process in case of environmental crime. Both workshops were attended by more than 35 specialized environmental prosecutors from around the country who identified critical issues that limit environmental governance.

### **2.1.3 IR3 - Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environmental Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs**

Some of the activities and outcomes of LMT that, as per our Cooperative Agreement, were designed to contribute to IR1 will also contribute to IR3. Most of these achievements have been possible by providing small grants to local NGOs. Main results during FY15 in terms of fisheries, wildlife managements, agroforestry systems, NTFP management, tourism and coffee production are the following:

Regarding **ecosystem services** regulations at the national level, during this year LMT assisted MINAM in the public consultation for the regulation proposal of the Regulation for the Law N° 30215, the Law of Ecosystem Services Retribution Mechanisms through three workshops to present and discuss the draft of the Regulation conducted in Lima and Iquitos between July and September 2015. The main recommendations are related to REDD+, how to adequate current projects, how not to over-regulate, how to harmonize this regulation with other legal frameworks such as the Forestry and Wildlife Law, and in general how to develop a more promoter and incentive framework.

In LOR landscape, LMT provided technical assistance to community-based fishermen associations in the PSNR and its buffer zone, in the Yavari Mirin basin, and in the Putumayo basin to generate benefit from **sustainably fisheries managed**. As a result, at the end of the fiscal year 2015, fishermen of five communities of the buffer zone of the PSNR (Jorge Chávez, Manco Cápac, San Carlos, Bellavista and Huacrachiro) formalized their access to fisheries through four Artisanal Fisherman and Processor's Association (APPA) that have three Fisheries Management Programs (PROMAPE) that directly benefits 57 families and indirectly approximately 1,185 people. To improve the quality of fish for local consumption and for the market, pilot experiences of artisanal fish processing and a module of portable "cold chain" were implemented in two communities (Jorge Chávez and San Carlos) giving an aggregate value and high sanitary standards to their fish production.

In the Yanayacu Pucate basin within the PSNR, three fisheries management groups (Los tigres negros, Arapaima gigas and Caro wiurí) strengthen their capacities for "paiche" management planning and monitoring. Additionally, with LMT support the paiche management plans of Lakes San Jacinto and Caro Wiurí were updated and an additional piache management plan for Lake Cuyucuyute was done. With the support of LMT, in 2016

the paiche that comes from these management experiences will be sold to six gourmet restaurants in Lima.

In the Yavari Mirin basin, LMT provided technical and financial assistance to the Social Organization of Artisanal Fishermen from the Yavari Mirín (OSPAYM) for the preparation of their PROMAPE and its later adjustment based on observations made by DIREPRO-Loreto. Although the PROMAPE is still pending approval, fishermen have been trained to use the registration formats and presented two quarter reports of their vigilance activities. Finally, in the Putumayo watershed, with LMT support two Artisanal Fisherman and Processor's Associations (Arahuana and Cocodrilos) finished the fishing season with profits up to US\$ 23,062 and continued the vigilance of their PROMAPE area.

LMT also supported sustainable wildlife management in PSNR buffer zone boosting river turtle and peccary pelt certification. At the end of the FY15 nine river turtle management groups implement sustainable management practices following the proposed certification guidelines, and three communities implement sustainable management practices towards peccary pelt certification.

Additionally, people from the Nueva Esperanza community in the Yavari Mirín basin signed an agreement not to hunt the uakari monkey inside the communal territory or in the Lago Preto conservation concession. Also, to better understand the importance of hunting for the community, a Participatory Rural Appraisal has been, one of the main conclusion is that people perceive that wildlife has diminished due to logging activities in the area.

Ashuar communities of the Huitoyacu and Huasaga basins have been trained in installation, production and management of plant nurseries and **agroforestry** plots, while at the same time has installed agroforestry plots and are already harvesting bananas from them.

In MT, this year with LMT technical assistance, annual operative plans for 2014 – 2015 for harvesting **Brazil nuts** of five communities were approved. Also after 11 training workshops with these communities on participatory elaboration of development plans and Fair Trade report writing, participants renewed their commitments to sustainable Brazil nut harvesting and with LMT support AFIMAD obtained the renovation of the Fair Trade certification, after passing the required FLOCERT evaluation by BCS OKO. The sustainability of this certification lays in the strengthening of inspectors for internal control system, through many workshops along the year. Lately, in August 2015, Brazil nut producers participated in EXPOAMAZONICA 2015 in Puerto Maldonado.

Also, LMT continues supporting hevea (**shiringa**) producers from Tahuamanu province that at the end of the FY15 have been formally constituted as the AGROSHIT association. Now they have three Annual Operative Plans (POAs) updated for the harvesting of hevea from three forest concessions. Also, they installed nine agroforestry plots with hevea and cocoa, although some problems have risen due to the strong drought that has affected the area. At the end of this year they have sold 2,250 hevea latex sheets to ECOMUSA and other local buyers.

Regarding **tourism** activities, with the resulting data from studies and evaluation of the river otter in the Manu-Tambopata landscape, a proposed zoning for the lakes Blanco, Camungo

and Soledad was elaborated and approved by tour operators, who also supported the installation of panels showing the zoning and the rules of conduct for otter sighting.

Two community tourism initiatives have been strengthened in the MT landscape, the communal lodge “Pankotsi” in the Shipetiari native community and “Casa Matsiguenka”, a multi-communal business of the Tayakome, Yomibato native communities; both agreed on operating and management models and are equipped to develop tourist activities of wildlife and flora observation. Members of these enterprises have been trained in sales and marketing, accounting, housekeeping, Facebook management and the basics of tourism guiding. During the last quarter of the year, they attended the Expo Manu Tourism Fair 2015, where they put their marketing knowledge into practice. Unfortunately, the presence of indigenous people in voluntary isolation or in initial contact in surrounding areas has forced to temporary close operation at the Pankotsi lodge.

Finally, in partnership with Root Capital, a nonprofit social investment fund, and complementary funds, LMT has taken up the work of strengthening the Central of Coffee Farming Cooperative of the Sandia Valley (CECOVASA), through the updating of its strategic plan. To date we finished a socio-environmental diagnosis of CECOVASA and a first workshop has been done. Also we created a coverage and land use map of the coffee area of Sandia, as input for the strategic plan of CECOVASA and for the strategic plan of the Sandia province. It is important to note that the support for the coffee sector is also part of a strategy of preventing changes in land use, deforestation and the invasion of the BSNP and its buffer zone.

### **2.1.4 IR4 - Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues:**

In June, 2015 we presented two books: “*Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene: Inventarios Biológicos Rápidos*” and “*Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene: Inventario Artístico*” in an event that included the participation of scientists, artists, authorities, representatives from international cooperation, and other professionals related to conservation. The objective of this presentation was to highlight the importance of the BSNP. The first book presents the biodiversity of the area, while the second shows the creations of a group of plastic artists, chefs and musicians inspired by the BSNP after travel there. Both publications were also presented in Puno in July 2015 in two events, one for local authorities and other for the general public with emphasis on university students.

In the framework of the implementation of major investment projects and socio-environmental conflicts, during this period, LMT produced the following notebooks: i) “The right to access to environmental information”, ii) “The right to access to environmental citizen participation in mining activities” and iii) “The right to access to environmental justice”. These publications are accompanied by infographics on the right to access to environmental information and the right to access to environmental citizen participation. Both educational and concise material explain the procedures to respond to request of access to information,

and the mechanisms for environmental and citizen participation applicable to mining activities. Additionally, LMT, as part of the Amazon and Hydroelectric Collective supported the production of the Newsletter “Large hydroelectric dams ¿alternatives to address climate change?” which aims to show the environmental, social and economic impacts generated by the construction of large hydroelectric dams, stressing the impact of this activity to climate change, especially in tropical areas.

Two publications about fiscal incentives for conservation were presented in June, 2015: “Present Situation” and “10 Legal Proposals.” Twenty-five people participated in the event. Among them were government representatives, forestry concessionaries, NGOs, and others. In addition, during the reporting period, LMT published the book “Fiscalización ambiental: Recomendaciones para un fortalecimiento integral”, which analyze the main weaknesses of environmental oversight in the country, specifically on issues such as forestry control, protected areas, genetically modified organisms, and others. This book also provides recommendations to strengthen the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment.

In relation to wildlife conservation, in LOR landscape LMT produced the document “Hunting registration in the Nueva Esperanza community in the Yavari Mirim basin”, which describes subsistence hunting activities carried out by people from Nueva Esperanza community and the hunting pressure on the Uakari monkey.

In MT landscape, we obtained results from the camera trap campaign in Manu National Park and the monitoring of river otter inside and outside MNP and the TNR in Madre de Dios. Monitoring in MNP with camera traps enables park guards to obtain information from areas inside the park that were not previously visited. These results were used to inform management actions for the conservation of these species as shown in IR1.

Also, like previous years, during FY15 a monitoring of River Otter was performed within the Tambopata National Reserve in the Patuyacu and Palma Real basins as well in the Sandoval Lake; where a total of 10 specimens were registered in two familiar groups. Also, in a second monitoring in La Torre basin and Cocococha and Tres Chimbadas lakes, a total of 12 individuals were registered in two familiar groups as well as two other solitary specimens.

### **2.1.5 Support Unit Services:**

n/a

## **2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES**

### **2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation**

Improving policies and policy implementation is critical for securing long term sustainable management of landscapes. Over the FY15 we contributed to create, improve or implement 51 policies, laws, agreements, and regulations (PLARs). During the elaboration of these PLARs we participate, give advice and comments and support 87 dialogue events with the participation of more than 2000 representatives of key stakeholder. A few highlights at the national level area included below:

At the **national level**, after the approval of the Guidelines for Environmental Compensation with the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment by Ministerial Resolution no. 398-2014-MINAM, LMT continues the debate regarding its implementation and the role and requirement capacities of SENACE for doing so.

Also, the cooperation agreements and consensus developed among MINAM, IDB, Civil Society, some key private firms and LMT partners to strengthen MINAM – SENACE and to improve the EIA system and effectively implement the environmental compensation policy is highly relevant in the immediate future scenario, considering the growing socio environmental conflicts, the contraction of economics and investment and the future national presidential elections and forecasted changes in key economic and environmental policies. In this scenario it is important to secure agreements and resources to provide a degree of sustainability required to complete key processes and policies, as is the case of MINAM – SENACE with the EIA system, environmental compensation policies and better environmental governance mechanisms.

Furthermore, a legal analysis regarding monitoring of deforestation and degradation of the Peruvian forests and the identification of adjustments needed in the legal and institutional framework was presented to MINAM in order to contribute to the consolidation of the Monitoring System of Forest Cover and the National Strategy of Forest and Climate Change.

In **LOR landscape**, the debate regarding the update of the regulation law for fisheries management (ROP) in the Peruvian Amazon continues mainly due to discrepancies among Amazonian regional offices of fisheries (DIREPROs), in particular differences with DIREPRO Loreto, and the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). In this context, LMT has provided technical and financial support for meetings and provided them with scientific information about migratory fish species and wetlands to develop and improved fisheries management in continental aquatic environments.

In **MT landscape**, the Puno Regional Government approved the Action Plan for the Puno Regional Biodiversity Strategy (PRBS) with Regional Ordinance N°004-2015-GRP-CRP, as a result of evidence-based, highly participatory process supported by LMT. This Action Plan is a milestone for Puno's biodiversity conservation as it expresses a balanced focus on the Amazonian and Andean portions of Puno.

### **2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes**

The implementation of LMT Consortiums' Gender Action Plan spans the lifetime of project. LMT partner institutions continued to work on the approval and implementation of their institutional gender policies, and on strengthening the implementation of a gender approach in our conservation actions. For example, this year WCS produced its first work plan for the implantation of its institutional gender policies, developed in a participative way through two workshops with the entire staff, one in Lima and other in Iquitos.

Regarding the implementation of the gender approach in our conservation actions, it is worth to mention the development of a series of Participatory Rural Appraisals in the communities surrounding the Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Comunal Regional Conservation Area (TTCRCA) that has been based in a set of methodologies developed and tested for the explicit propose to include the gender approach in our work.

### **2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions**

n/a

### **2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training**

n/a

### **2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples Participation**

LMT works with indigenous communities to increase their capacities for sustainable management resources and thus improve their livelihoods and natural resource governance. This also strengthens their capacities to defend their rights, to negotiate with governments and private stakeholders, and to, in general, participate effectively in decisions over the use of their territories and resources. Highlights of this work include:

- Strengthening fisheries management and fishermen associations in Yagua, Huitoto and Quechua, and Kukama Kukamiria indigenous communities in the Yavari-Mirim, Putumayo and Yanayacu Pucate basins respectively.
- Implementation of cacao-based agroforestry systems in 12 Achuar indigenous communities in the Huasaga and Huituyacu watersheds.
- Strengthening organizational, entrepreneurial capacities of Machiguenga indigenous in Madre de Dios people for Brazil nut production and commercialization.
- Strengthening entrepreneurial capacities of three Matsiguenga communities (Shipetiari, Tayacome and Yomibato) in MT landscape for the consolidation of eco-tourism initiatives

*Please mark below all of the indigenous groups with whom your Project worked with during this period.*

During this period we worked with the following indigenous groups in the Andean Amazon:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amahuaca	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cashinahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cacataibo
<input type="checkbox"/>	Culina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yanesha
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mastanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siona
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piro	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cofán
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharanahua	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ese' ejja
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asháninka	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amarakaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yaminahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arazaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harakmbut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Huachipaeri
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Machiguenga	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sapitieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toyoeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Isconahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pukirieri
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shuar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quechua, Aymara
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kichwa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secoya	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Otros:

Kukama Kukamiria, Peba –  
Yagua, Huitoto, Yines, y  
Achuar.

## 2.2.6 Climate Change – Adaptation

The LMT Consortium provides technical and financial assistance to strengthen community-based organizations for sustainable natural resource management and agriculture in key areas of the Peruvian Amazon, including for instance fisheries associations in Loreto; an indigenous Brazil nut harvesters association, community-based tourism associations, and a community-based shiringa harvesters association in Madre de Dios, and a coffee grower's cooperative in Puno. These actions strengthen the ability for local producers to adapt to climate change in a coordinated manner.

In addition, well established ecosystem and wildlife monitoring systems in protected areas provide critical long term information for the protected area authorities to identify trends and changes and make management decisions in response to this evidence, including the devise of adaptation responses to climate change. LMT supports the design and implementation of wildlife and management effectiveness monitoring systems in key protected areas (ACRCTT, RNM in the LOR landscape and PNBS, RNT, PNM, MPHS in the MT landscape. These systems include monitoring of species (jaguars and bears) distribution, and spatialized information regarding the impacts of human activities and resource management in the areas.

## **2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)**

LMT directly contributed to USAID ICAA II's objectives (to reduce rates of deforestation and biodiversity loss, enhance key aspects of natural resource governance, and increase livelihood quality and sustainability) by promoting the sustainable management and maintenance of forest cover in two landscapes: Loreto and Madidi-Manu. Over FY15, LMT directly contributed to improve management of native ecosystems of almost 4.1 million hectares of forests in the Loreto Landscape and the Manu-Tambopata Landscape. However, the landscapes themselves are much larger and our efforts strategically contribute to maintaining the ecological integrity of two huge landscapes totaling almost forty seven million hectares.

Also, this year, LMT generated comments and contributions to the proposed Supreme Decree that approve the Regulations of the Law no. 30215 regarding compensation for environmental services. Our contribution was presented to MINAM in a document with more than 30 comments to improve the draft regulation, focusing on issues such as the definition of “generating ecosystems”, “ecosystem services”, “compensation mechanisms”, “contribuyentes”, “retribuyentes”, “single record of mechanisms” and “forest carbon”, among others.

## **3. Networking and Synergy**

### **3.1. Andean Amazon level**

Following the agreement made last year with REDPARQUES to implement collaborative actions on the generation and analysis of information to strengthen protected areas management in Latin America, LMT was invited in August 2015 to give a presentation about the SMART tool to all the heads of Park Services of the different countries that constitute REDPARQUES at their Council meeting in Lima. The goal of the presentation was to continue strengthening the adoption of SMART by some countries and to promote the adoption of the same tool by other countries that have not adopted yet. As a result of the presentation, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Guatemala insisted on the benefits of using SMART to improve management and ask other countries to use it. In addition, they discussed the need to continue building their capacities on monitoring, not only at the individual area level, but at the system level.

Thus, LMT has coordinated with SERNANP (currently holding the presidency of REDPARQUES) to develop an international workshop on PA monitoring. Unfortunately, different interests and opinions expressed about the purpose and topics to be addressed in this workshop, as well as the difficult to coordinate agendas, has made impossible to develop this workshop during this fiscal year, therefore the workshop has been postponed for the second quarter of FY16.



### **3.2.    *National level***

LMT continues supporting SERNANP and individual PA in the process of developing an adaptive management approach. This includes the preparation of new guidelines for developing PA management plans and monitoring plans that were done in close collaboration with GIZ. Also, we supported SERNANP in the institutionalization of the use of SMART, a tool for spatially explicit recording of control and surveillance findings, as well as its implementation in four pilot areas. For the institutionalization of this tool we developed a workshop for exchanging experience and establishing synergies with other NGOs working with this tool, such as WWF and CIMA.

Also, LMT continued participating in the process of strengthen environment management policies and standards for large-scale infrastructure, energy, and extractive industry investments. In FY15, we provided technical support and facilitated dialogue events and workshops focused on the licensing process, improvements to the SEIA and the environmental oversight, and strengthening MINAM and SENACE. We supported the development of MINAM and Inter-American Development Bank partnership to promote a regional agenda involving governments, international cooperation, civil society and private sector, focusing on environmental licensing and biodiversity offsets.

### **3.3.    *Sub national level***

As our landscapes boundaries are designed to coincide mostly with political boundaries at the departmental or municipal level, please see section 3.4 for reference to synergies built at the subnational level. These refer mostly to the Loreto, MDD, and Puno regions in Peru.

### **3.4.    *Landscape level***

In the **LOR landscape** we work with PROCREL to strengthen management of ACRCTT and with SERNANP to strengthen management of national protected areas as well as the creation of three Private Conservation Areas. In addition, we work with DIREPRO and the Regional Planning Office in fishery management and in generating information regarding fisheries production in the region. We continue supporting Management Committees (MC) of different PA promoting the exchange of information and experiences between them, even between MC of our two landscapes.

Civil society partners include IBC, AMPA, Fundamazonía and ProNaturaleza to strengthen fisheries management; Fundamazonía on community-based wildlife management, Bioselva on agroforestry systems, and DAR on environmental governance.

In the **MT landscape**, LMT also works closely with the Madre de Dios and Puno Regional Governments, to strengthen environmental governance and developing regulations such as the Puno Regional Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan. We also continue working closely with local municipalities such as the Tambopata province in Madre de Dios, and the San Juan

del Oro and San Pedro de Putina Punco in Puno. As an example, during FY15 we supported the San Pedro de Putina Punco in the development of its Concerted Development Plan.

Civil society partners in the MT landscape include ACCA, AFIMAD, CECOVASA and Root Capital to strengthen local sustainable production based on natural resource management or agriculture; AVISA-SZF on scientific information wildlife populations, and the Cayetano Heredia Foundation on environmental governance

#### ***4. Impact of Leveraged Resources***

At the end of FY15, reported cost share reached US\$ 3.95 million and project leveraged resources complemented ICAA activities towards sustainable landscapes through their support to: (1) strengthening national and subnational protected areas and protected area systems in Peru; (2) enabling critical applied research on biodiversity and ecosystems functions; (3) securing local livelihoods based on sustainable economic activities and (4) improving environmental governance. Highlights of this complementing role of leveraged resources are listed below, and for further detail please see Table 5.

- GBMF provided critical complementary funding to promote increased participation of local communities in the management of Loreto Regional Conservation Areas, strengthen SERNANP and national protected areas management, and to support other conservation strategies in Peru. The John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation and the Blue Moon Fund also complemented these efforts.
- Cost share funds provided by partner ACA complemented LMT's activities to secure local livelihoods based on sustainable economic activities in the LMT Landscape.
- FONDAM partners contributed with matching funds for developing activities to secure local livelihoods based on sustainable economic activities (MT, Peru).
- The LMT consortium also leveraged funds to address challenges of ill-planned large scale infrastructure projects and to strengthen Peruvian policies and standards in this area (e.g., building civil society consensus and proposals to strengthen SENACE with support of GBMF).
- Support from the John T. D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation, and the blue moon fund complemented efforts to continue providing legal advice to the beneficiaries of the Loreto and Madre de Dios Pro Bono Legal Clinics, aiming to defend the rights of land and resource holders against encroachment and poaching.
- In addition, the LMT also leveraged funds from The John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation to complement efforts to improve fisheries management with DIREPRO and to support wetlands conservation at the Loreto regional scale.

## 5. Performance Management Plan

Table 1 (attached) describes attained shared indicator targets during fiscal year 2015, based on the targets set in the project work plan submitted on 4 November 2013 and later approved by USAID. With the exception of indicators 3 and 7, we have outnumbered our target for FY15, in most cases by more than 100%. Due to this unexpected success, but also because for circumstances outside our reach, we will not achieve the target for indicator 3, in our solicitude to modify our work plan for the final year, we are proposing a modification of our PMP targets.

## 6. Success Stories

**SERNANP's recognition of SMART as a formal tool for information management in the National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE):** SMART is an international spatially explicit tools for recording data during patrols that allow a better management of information regarding what is happening in a PA from the field to the headquarters. LMT has presented SERNANP this innovative tool and support the headquarters and 4 pilot areas (Manu National Park, Machupicchu National Sanctuary, Tambopata National Reserve and Matsés National Reserve) the implementation and use of this tool. With LMT support, currently, based on the spatial information managed with SMART, these pilot protected areas are: a) addressing surveillance and control actions in places with major threats, b) developing strategies to face these treats, and c) programming patrols in places where no information exist. In order to implement SMART, SERNANP has had to standardize terminologies and define concepts about surveillance and control and with our support has reviewed its control and surveillance strategy. LMT is developing a document with SMART guidelines for PA personnel while currently SERNANP is working in an official document to formalize the adoption of this tool.

**Six Private Conservation Areas on the verge of official recognition:** LMT has provided legal and technical advice for the creation of six PCA in Loreto (Aurora, Sabalillo ad Fundo Rosita) and Madre de Dios (Botafofo, Inversiones TPL and Ebio Kiabamene). Up today, the first five, have completed all the technical and legal requirements and are in an advance stage for its recognition by MINAM expected to happen at the end of 2015. The case of Ebio Kiabamene is an interesting one, because if recognized it will be the bigger ACP in Madre de Dios and the second one in Peru under the management of a native community.

**The creation of SENACE as a milestone in the environmental management of Peru:** For the first time Peru has an authority (dependent of MINAM) responsible for environmental certification of mega investments, independent of the authority in charge of promoting the extractive or productive activity, which give more neutrality and trust to the authority decisions. Added to it, it is worth noting that the process of implementation of this authority is progressive allowing building capacities and resources to optimize the processes of environmental impact assessment. It is also an opportunity to improve the quality of environmental impact assessment system (SEIA). LMT has given technical and legal support

since the debate and design of SENACE and currently is working with SENACE and MINAM to continue support the implementation and function of SENACE that is expected to start approving environmental impact assessments in 2016.

**Puno policies promote the Amazon conservation:** for many years Puno have been seen as an Andean sub-national region by the general population but also by governments, nevertheless with LMT support this view is increasingly changing. This change is now visible in public policies such as the Puno Regional Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan, developed with the technical support of LMT. This important policy reconciles regional goals with national goals (as established in the National Biological Diversity Strategy) and global goals (Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011– 2020, in contribution to the Aichi Targets established under the Convention of Biological Diversity). Following this recognition of the Amazon portion of Puno, the Municipality of San Pedro de Putina Punco approved during 2015 its Concerted Development Plan which also highlights the importance of the Amazonian as part of Puno territory.

## ***7. Environmental Compliance***

Six Environmental Mitigation Plans and Reports (EMPR) were approved by USAID for implementing activities regarding natural resource management. These activities are implemented by members of the consortium or organizations receiving small grants given through FONDAM:

- For the provision of technical support to the fisheries authority in Loreto for monitoring and managing fisheries, and strengthening community-based fisheries in Loreto (WCS, ProNaturaleza, AMPA, IBC, and Fundamazonia)
- For the development of agroforestry in degraded areas with native species in Achuar communities in Loreto (Bioselva)
- For strengthen small hevea producers in Iberia for exportation and implementing hevea plantations in agroforestry systems (CONTECAL)
- For supporting tourisms entrepreneurs by Machiguenga communities in the Manu Biosphere Reserve (SERPERU)
- For sustainable marketing and certification of peccaries sub-products with communities along the Marañón River in Loreto (Fundamazonia)
- For turtle certification program in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

## 8. Summary

### 8.1. *ACHIEVEMENTS*

- On September 2015, the four regulations of the Forest and Wildlife Act (Law No. 29763) were enacted. During the participatory process for the construction of these regulations, LMT was actively involved, attending meetings covered by SERFOR and presenting input and feedback on issues related to forest planning, cadaster, limitations on the use of protective forest lands, among others.
- Significant advances in the development of broad partnerships, among MINAM – SENACE, key private sector firms, civil society and international cooperation has been done to improve the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA, *in Spanish*), including strengthen MINAM and SENACE institutional, technical capacities and the effective implementation of environmental compensation policy. Through this partnership it is expected to improve the SEIA including environmental compensation concepts and the implementation of the mitigation hierarchy in the whole process.
- Three fisheries management groups of the PSNR have signed sales agreements with six gourmet restaurants in Lima to sale five tons of Paiche during 2016.

### 8.2. *CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS*

- DIREPRO Loreto has decided to respond to Ministry of Production independently from the other DIREPROs, breaking up a well-structured regional block that has been working for about five years in the elaboration of more realistic management law for the Amazon Region.
- The current situation in the BSNP and the TNR is becoming more critical with strong and growing threats, such as mining activities in the TNR border and coca cultivation around and within the BSNP combined with the longstanding invasion in the Colorado sector.
- Upcoming presidential elections in Peru will generate in the short term an inauspicious environment for the development of long-term processes. Later on, changes in public officials and national policies are expected to be unfavorable to the environment.
- The consolidation of initiatives to improve local livelihoods of rural population, mainly indigenous communities, is always facing new challenges, which depend on changes in the environment, the processes of obtaining rights to use the resources and market conditions. This situation demands for new capacities on the entrepreneurs that not always can be achieved during the framework of the project.

## ANNEX A. ACRONYMS

ACA	Amazon Conservation Association
ACP	Private Conservation Area
ANP	Natural Conservation Area
ACR	Regional Conservation Area
ACRCTT	Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Communal Regional Conservation Area (Peru)
ACP	Private Conservation Area
AFIMAD	Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios
AMPA	Amazónicos por la Amazonía (ONG)
ANLA	Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales (Colombia)
AOR	Agreement Office Representative
APPA	Fishing Associations
AVISA-SZF	Sociedad Zoológica de Frankfurt
BSNP	Bahuaja Sonene National Park
CADAP	Amazon Council for the Development of the Amazonian Aquaculture
CAR	Environmental Regional Commission
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Conservation Concession
CESVI	Italian Cooperation Action
COR	Contract Office Representative
CONADIB	Biodiversity National Commission
CSF	Conservation Strategy Fund
DAR	Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
DDE	Dirección de Desarrollo Estratégico
DGANP	Dirección de Gestión de Áreas Naturales Protegidas
DIREPRO	Dirección Regional de la Producción de Loreto (Perú)
DRFFS-MDD	MDD Regional Government Forestry and Wildlife Bureau
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA-sd	Environmental Impact Assessment-partially detailed

## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

FONDAM	Fondo de las Américas del Perú
FUNDAMAZONIA	Fundación Latinoamericana para el Trópico Amazónico
GEC	Global Environmental Certification
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOREMAD	Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios (Peru)
GOREL	Gobierno Regional de Loreto (Peru)
GOREPUNO	Regional Government of Puno (Peru)
IBC	Instituto Bien Común
ICAA	Initiative for the Conservation of the Andean Amazon
IIAP	Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana
IR	Intermediate Result
LACC	Los Amigos Conservation Concession
LMT	Loreto and Manu-Tambopata Consortium
LOR	Loreto Landscape
MC	Management Committee
MDD	Madre de Dios
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MINAM	Ministry of Environment
MMCI	Inambari Basin Municipalities Association
MMAP	Municipal Association for Puno Amazon
MNP	Manu National Park
MNR	Matses National Reserve
MP	Management Plan
MT	Manu-Tambopata Landscape
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OPP	Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto
PA	Protected Area
OEFA	Agency for Environmental Assessment and Enforcement
OSINFOR	Organismo de Supervisión de los Recursos Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre
OSPAYM	Social Organization of Artisanal Fishermen

## INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON

PDC	Plan de Desarrollo Concertado
PIP	Proyecto de Inversión Pública
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PLARs	Policies, Laws, Agreements and Regulations
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PROCREL	Loreto Region Conservation Program (Peru)
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
PROMAPE	Fisheries Management Plan
PRONATURALEZA	Fundación Peruana Para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
PRBS	Puno Regional Biodiversity Strategy
PSNR	Pacaya Samiria National Reserve
REDD+	Reduced Emissions, Deforestation and Degradation
ROP	Amazonian Fisheries Regulation
SEA	Environmental Assessment Service
SEIA	National System of Environmental Impact Assessment
SERFOR	National Wildlife and Forestry Service
SENACE	National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investment (Perú)
SERNANP	National Peruvian Service of Natural Protected Areas
SINANPE	Peruvian National System of Protected Areas
SIRECOP	Sistema Regional de Conservación de Puno
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SPDA	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Peru)
SUNARP	National Public Records Office
SUNAT	Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria
TNR	Tambopata National Reserve
TTCRCA	Tamshiyacu Tahuayo Comunal Regional Conservation Area
ISU	ICAA Support Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society